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Report of the Forest Service

Fiscal Year 1978

Highlights

Washington, D.C.



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ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATION

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INTRODUCTION



The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA) and its amendment, the National Forest Management Act of 1976, are the framework for all Forest Service management planning activities.

These laws circumscribe the activities involved in the management of the 188-million-acre National Forest System, the conduct of cooperative forestry assistance programs with the States and with private landowners and managers, and the operation of the largest forestry research program in the world.

At the core of the Resources Planning Act is the requirement for an Assessment of all the Nation's renewable natural resources and the projected demands for them and a Program of activities for the Forest Service based on that assessment.

To monitor the RPA Program, the Forest Service is required to prepare an annual report describing the progress made in meeting the natural resources goals established by the most recent Program. This report summarizes the fiscal year 1978 accomplishments in relation to the goals set in the 1975 RPA advance planning Program.

During 1978, one of the most significant Forest Service accomplishments was the completion of the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II). The RARE II process established proposed future uses for 62 million acres of National Forest land. Public participation in the RARE II decisionmaking process produced the largest response ever obtained in regard to a Forest Service program. Responses to the draft environmental statement totaled 264,000 and contained the signatures of almost 360,000 individuals. Based on the public's response, other data, and a professional evaluation by the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Bergland submitted a RARE II decision to Congress that calls for designating 15 million acres for wilderness, 36.2 million acres for multiple uses other than wilderness, and 10.8 million acres for further study regarding their best possible future use.

Preparation of the RPA 1980 update was another major Forest Service activity during the year. RPA requires the Forest Service to prepare a periodical assessment (every 10 years after 1980) of the Nation's forest and rangeland resources and to develop a Forest Service program for their use every 5 years. A progress report, including outlines based on public comment, for preparing the 1980 Assessment and Program was issued in early 1978. The draft Assessment and Program were issued in one volume as a draft environmental impact statement in March 1979. In addition, separate draft technical supporting documents were issued for both the Assessment and Program. Both the Assessment and the Program will be subject to public review and comment before the Forest Service begins work on the final documents to be released in early 1980.

The Forest Service was also involved in preparing regulations to implement the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). This Act, an amendment to RPA, sets guidelines for land management planning, silvicultural practices, public participation, and other activities. With the assistance of a

non-Government committee of natural resource scientists who held open public meetings, the Forest Service drafted regulations governing future land management planning. These draft regulations were issued in August and public comments were obtained. When a second draft is prepared and after it is subjected to public review, the regulations will be made final and used to set the standards and practices mandated by the National Forest Management Act.

Congress strengthened the positive effects of RPA activities during fiscal year 1978 by passing three laws that updated and broadened programs in cooperative forestry, forestry research, and renewable resources extension education. The first of these new laws, the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act, provides for technical assistance, cost-sharing, and resource protection programs for State and private nonindustrial forest lands, to be carried out through cooperative arrangements with State forestry agencies. The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Research Act modernized and expanded the Forest Service's authority for 50-year-old forestry research legislation in order to provide more specific tools for meeting current and future research needs. The third new item of legislation, the Renewable Resources Extension Act, expanded the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Service program to provide private forest landowners with general education in and information about managing and using forests, rangeland, fish and wildlife, water, and other renewable resources.

The following summary describes the Forest Service's accomplishments in meeting the 1978 RPA goals for the National Forest System, the cooperative forestry assistance programs, and for forestry research. The sections correspond to the RPA systems. These systems are: Recreation and wilderness, wildlife and fisheries, range, timber, land and water, and human resources.

RECREATION AND WILDERNESS



Each year more and more Americans are taking advantage of the scenic beauty and recreational opportunities found in the National Forests. Public comment during the 1975 RPA planning process showed that the majority of visitors to the National Forests preferred dispersed recreation over developed recreation that involves facilities such as campgrounds, resorts, swimming areas, etc. As a result, in 1978 the Forest Service continued to emphasize dispersed recreation in its efforts to increase the supply of outdoor recreational opportunities.

During 1978, the National Forests hosted 218.5 million visitor-days of recreational use—a record. (A visitor-day is equivalent to 1 person using the forest for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equal combination of individual or group use on either a continuous or intermittent basis.) Dispersed recreation increased by 5.7 percent over 1977 to 138.8 million visitor-days—1.4 percent more than the RPA Program had estimated. Developed recreation accounted for 79.6 million visitor-days—a total which slightly exceeded the projected RPA goal.

Planning continued during the year for the major updating or new construction of five visitor service facilities. In May, the Seneca Rocks Visitor Center in West Virginia was dedicated and opened for service. These facilities provide visitors with orientation regarding the outdoor recreational activities that are available to them.

The development and maintenance of a national trails system to provide visitors with a full range of trail-related activities is a key element in the recreational goals of RPA. The funded target for 1978 was the construction of 600 miles of trails. The actual construction or reconstruction of 2,119 miles of trail during 1978 far exceeded the estimated RPA goal of 760 miles. The credit for the success of the trail expansion program goes to several human resource programs, such as the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC), and the Volunteers in the National Forests which were responsible for the trail construction. The RPA goal is a system of 120,000 miles of trails by the year 2020. Currently, about 97,000 miles of trails have been completed. Fifty-six National Recreation Trails were designated in National Forests in 1978, more than five times the number designated the previous year. These new designations resulted in a total of 69 National Recreation Trails now within the National Forests. In addition, 33 trails were nominated for national recreation status and are now in the interagency review process. The goal is to have 250 National Recreation Trails by 1980.

Another major recreational activity in 1978 was the establishment of management designations for off-road-vehicle (ORV) use in National Forests. In compliance with Executive Order 11644, ORV management plans have been completed and implemented on 97 percent (181.5 million acres) of National Forest System land. ORV controls have been implemented on selected portions of the remaining 3 percent (6.3 million acres) pending resolution of ORV plan appeals or the incorporation of ORV plans into forest land management plans. After completing the 1978 designations, 125.2 million acres (67 percent of the total National Forest area) were open to ORV use; 23.9 million acres (13 percent) were restricted to specific types of vehicle or to seasons of use; 38.7 million acres (20 percent), including about 18 million acres of wilderness and primitive areas, were closed to all ORV use. The National Forest acreage in the “open” designation includes 69 million acres that cannot be used by ORV’s due to inaccessibility, topography, vegetation, or other natural barriers.

Recreational technical assistance involving 81,400 acres was provided through the State and Private Forestry program. Most of the approximately 2,000 technical assists provided to State and private landowners were directed to encouraging private landowners to allow the public to use their property for recreational activities. A major research effort conducted by the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station was aimed at determining the amount of private land that is currently open to public recreation and the attitudes of landowners toward such use. This research showed that more than half of the corporately owned and about one-third of the family owned forest and range land in the United States is open to public recreation. This research also concluded that a large amount of private land is potentially available for public recreation, particularly east of the Mississippi River, where privately owned acreage far exceeds that of public land.

During the year, Congress enacted legislation to add 2,186,825 acres of National Forests located in 10 States to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Legislation established 13 new wildernesses totaling 1,053,865 acres and added 228,460 acres to 4 previously established wildernesses. Another act of Congress created the 904,500-acre Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness in Montana. These actions brought the total National Forest wilderness to 14.8 million acres. At the end of the year, Congress was considering additional wilderness legislation involving 13 more areas. Evidence of the popularity of wilderness areas is provided by the visitor-day useage figures for 1978. They showed an increase from 8.0 million visitor-days in 1977 to 8.6 million visitor-days for the following year. This increase was 23 percent more than the RPA estimate.

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES



The wildlife and fisheries recommendations of RPA call for (1) increased use and enjoyment of wildlife, (2) expansion of wildlife numbers and diversity, and (3) protection of threatened and endangered species. In response to these recommendations, much of the work conducted in 1978 was devoted to improving wildlife and fish habitats.

Funding for wildlife and fisheries was increased from \$13.9 million in 1977 to \$26.7 million in 1978. Even with this increase, program funding for 1978 was 24 percent below the RPA recommended level. The actual program accomplishments for the year, however, exceeded the funded target by 67 percent and the highest RPA estimate by 20 percent.

In 1978, habitat improvement work was accomplished on 837,000 acres of National Forest land. This work resulted in habitat improvement of 3,362,000 acre equivalents for both fish and wildlife. (An acre equivalent represents the acres of habitat improved and is greater than the actual acreage involved in the work.) Of the total acre equivalents of habitat improvement, 3,348,000 involved wildlife habitats and the remaining 14,000 reflected improvements in fishery habitats. The fact that the actual wildlife and fisheries management accomplishments exceeded the funded targets can be attributed to the generally good weather which allowed the extensive use of prescribed burning for habitat improvement.

Much of the increased funding (\$11.9 million) was devoted to a cooperative effort established by the Sikes Act and jointly administered by the Forest Service and State fish and wildlife agencies. A major accomplishment of these programs in 1978 was the creation of general guidelines to be used for the protection of various nongame species such as the spotted owl and woodpeckers.

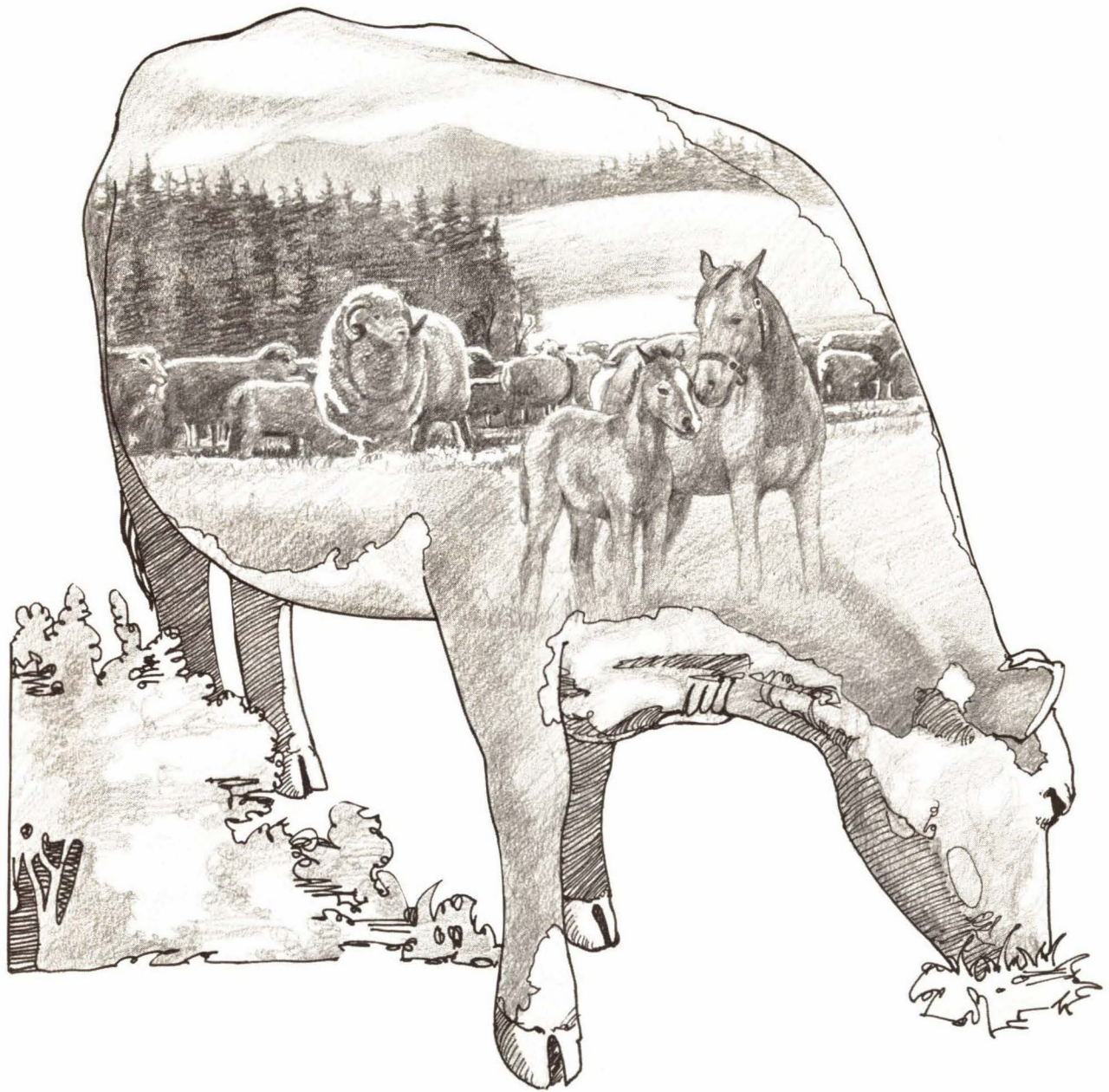
In cooperation with other Federal and State agencies, as well as private landowners, the Forest Service conducted 3,800 wildlife and fisheries assists involving 169,700 acres in 1978. These assists were focused primarily on encouraging nonindustrial private landowners to include habitat protection and development in their own management objectives. RPA estimates called for between 26,400 and 27,000 assists, but 1978 funding was inadequate for meeting these estimates.

The Forest Service's wildlife and fisheries management research in 1978 emphasized habitat identification and improvement for endangered species, as well as an evaluation of the impact of alternative forest and range practices on game and nongame habitats and populations. One of these research efforts had resulted in the development of a computerized information storage and retrieval system known as RUN WILD. Created by the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, RUN WILD can provide its users with information on wildlife species distribution, protection status, and key food and cover requirements. The system contains three basic types of information for use in determining how environmental change could affect a given area's wildlife. First, RUN WILD can provide basic data lists of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians in the area. Secondly, it can provide more detailed information on such subjects as the specific food or cover requirements of individual species. Finally, RUN WILD can give users specific management information and references relating to how proposed environmental changes could affect particular species.

In another 1978 research effort, the Forest Service studied the relationship between timber management and the production of fruit for wildlife needs. The study found that the variety of fruits available to wildlife is as important as the quantity. It concluded that forests managed primarily for timber can also sustain much wildlife, but only if the animals are favored during timber management planning.

An example of the effectiveness of cooperative research is illustrated by the efforts of the Forest Service and various private and governmental organizations to expand the North Kings deer herd in California's Sierra Nevada mountains. During 1978, the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station continued its research efforts in coordinating deer habitat improvement techniques with timber harvesting, watershed management, and fire management in order to expand the herd.

RANGE



Range management goals established by RPA are intended to meet the rising demand for red meat by increasing the availability of rangeland for grazing in the National Forest System and in non-Federal forest areas. Efforts devoted to meeting these goals in 1978 resulted in increasing the livestock grazing capacity of National Forests to 11.8 million animal-unit-months (AUM's), a capacity that is just slightly less than the funded goal of 11.9 million AUM's but 25 percent below the RPA estimate. (An animal-unit-month is the grazing use by an adult cow and her calf, or five sheep, for a month.) The authorized livestock grazing level for the year was 9.9 million AUM's and the actual permitted use on National Forest land reached 9.0 million AUM's for the year. Even though permits were not requested for all of the available National Forest rangeland, problems occurred in some local areas because grazing allotments were overstocked.

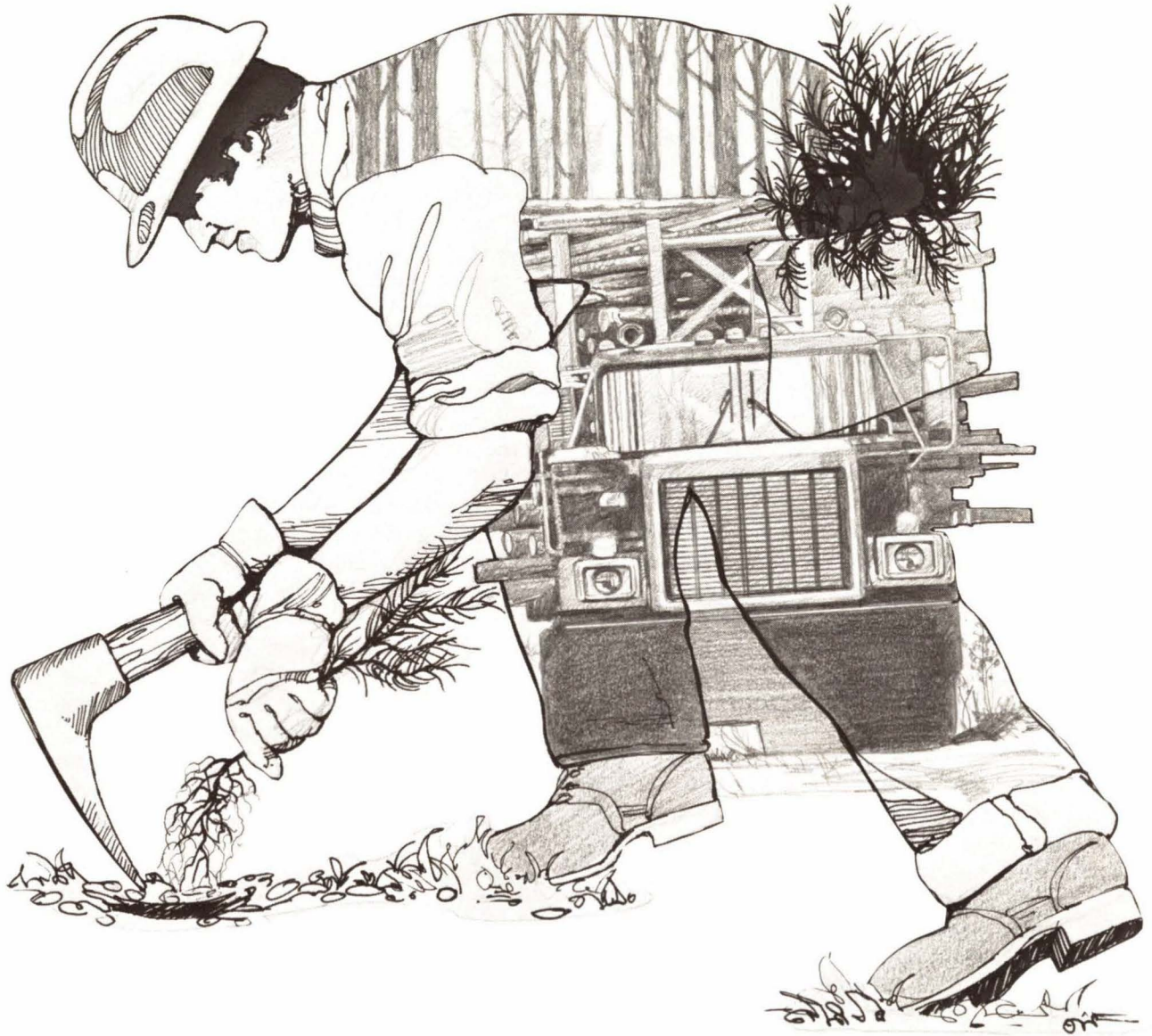
Rangeland improvement was a major activity during the year. In 1978, the Forest Service and cooperating permittees treated 564,600 acres to improve ecological conditions and increase grazing productivity. The number of acres treated far exceeded the RPA targeted goal of 335,000 acres. In addition, work resulting in the improvement of range forage was completed on 151,000 acres at a cost of \$720,000. Efforts devoted to improving range management were continued on 6,289 National Forest allotments in 1978 and were initiated on 815 allotments. At the end of the year, range management improvements were being conducted on 65 percent of the National Forest System's 10,957 allotments. Although the total number of allotments decreased by 207 in 1978, this reduction did not result in any significant change in the total acreage grazed. The decrease resulted when some allotments were combined to increase the efficiency of range resource use.

In addition to range activities on National Forest land, the Forest Service cooperated with various State and private organizations to work toward the production target of the 57.8 to 61.5 million AUM's estimated to be available on non-Federal forested rangeland. The Forest Service provided 600 technical assists to rangeland owners in this endeavor in 1978.

The Forest Service also cooperated with various Federal and State agencies in testing the validity of the suggested management assumptions made during the formulation of the RPA range program. The first of these test and evaluation programs was begun in Oregon in 1976 and was to be completed by 1980. At the end of fiscal year 1978, 11 of the 21 coordinated range resource plans for Oregon had been evaluated. These plans provide for the implementation of improvements and adjustments in livestock grazing management to test RPA assumptions concerning rangeland production and output predictions. About 2,200 acres have been treated to improve forage conditions, 63 miles of fence constructed, and 173 water developments completed as part of this program.

Range-related research during the year dealt primarily with the improvement of range management. For instance, researchers at the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station developed a new computer system to help range and forest managers in the complex task of assessing the impact of various land treatments on the environment. Called IMPACT, the system consists of an information base of cause-and-effect relationships which commonly occur in management situations and a computer program that resource managers can use to search the information base. IMPACT allows resource managers to combine their professional skills, local knowledge, and judgment with the speed, memory, and thoroughness of the computer to accurately assess various land use alternatives.

TIMBER



Although the projected RPA goal for timber sales was not funded in 1978, an increased timber sale offering program was achieved by offering previously prepared sales. The RPA estimate called for offering 13.8 billion board feet of timber for sale, but the funded timber sale offering target was 12.2 billion board feet. The actual offering of 54,373 timber sales met this target in 1978. The value of the timber sold was placed at \$1.3 billion. Actual timber harvesting on National Forest land in 1978 totaled 10 billion board feet valued at \$854,682,000. Recent Forest Service efforts involving interdisciplinary reviews, improved silvicultural practices, water monitoring, advanced logging systems, and closer contract administration resulted in improving the environmental quality of the timber sales program while the unit value of harvested timber increased by 21 percent in 1978.

Rising contracting costs and restrictions on the use of herbicides prevented reforestation and timber stand improvement efforts from meeting their funded goals for the year. Reforestation was completed on 411,000 acres of the 460,000 acres for which funding was provided. Timber stand improvement was completed on 420,000 acres, an amount that was 47,000 acres less than the total funded for the year and 322,000 acres less than the RPA goal. The number of acres undergoing silvicultural examination and being prepared for future projects came much closer to meeting the funded goal. Silvicultural examinations were conducted on 6,675,000 acres, or about 98 percent of the 6,788,000 acres included in the funded target. This was about 1.4 million acres short of the RPA Program goal.

In most areas, the Forest Service's cooperative programs involving State forestry agencies and private forest landowners exceeded the funded targets set for 1978. For example, the technical assistance provided in timber harvesting affected 225 million cubic feet of timber, 35 million more cubic feet than the funded target. In addition, the Forest Service provided technical assistance in the formulation of 44,900 land management plans, about 100 more plans than funded, but 12,000 fewer than the RPA goal.

Improving the utilization of trees was another major cooperative effort in 1978. The Forest Service provided loggers and processors with 12,749 assists to improve the efficiency of their operations during the year. As a result, the available wood supply was increased by 165 million cubic feet without harvesting additional trees. This increase in the available wood supply was only about 3 percent short of the funded target. Reforestation and timber stand improvement completed under the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP), which is jointly administered by the Forest Service and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, exceeded the funded targets for the year. FIP is a cost-sharing program that encourages private landowners to make needed investments in their forests. More than 168,800 acres were planted for timber production purposes and timber stand improvements were made on 139,691 acres under this program in 1978.

To meet the long-term RPA goal of increasing timber supplies, research efforts in 1978 were devoted to improving the utilization of timber, increasing rates of timber growth and yield, improving the protection of forests from wildfires, and providing a better inventory and evaluation of timber resources. Research devoted to better utilization of timber resources resulted in the development of an integrated harvesting and utilization system which could more than double the amount of salable wood obtained from each acre of southern pine. Other resource utilization research during the year included the use of solar power for drying wood, use of hydraulic pipelines to transport wood chips, and the use of tropical forests for hardboard production. Research devoted to increasing timber production developed a method for growing koa trees from a culture instead of from cuttings taken from mature trees, improved techniques for planting walnut trees in poor soil, and created new models for use in evaluating timber management alternatives.

LAND AND WATER



Forest Service land acquisitions and exchanges, as well as improvements in water quality and soil productivity, exceeded the RPA goals for 1978.

The total land acquired and exchanged was 122,300 acres, 2,700 acres less than the funded target, but 8,000 acres more than the RPA goal. Included in this total are 29,963 acres acquired through donations from 14 private landowners.

Soil and water resources on 88,000 acres were treated to improve their quality. The treated acreage exceeded the RPA goal by 38,000 acres. At the end of the year, it was estimated that 95 percent of the water produced on National Forest land now meets minimum water quality standards.

The funded target for surveying National Forest boundaries was not met during the year. The 5,344 miles of land line location completed was only 66 percent of the funded target, but exceeded the RPA goal by more than 1,650 miles. The lack of qualified surveyors and the fact that the cost per mile of surveying and posting exceeded the budget estimates were the major reasons why the funded target was not achieved.

In fiscal year 1978, 793 miles of road were constructed by the Forest Service, an amount that was considerably more than the funded target of 297 miles. Timber purchasers constructed an additional 9,759 miles of road during the year, a total that was slightly less than the funded target of 10,462 miles. The failure to meet the funded target can be attributed to the fact that many small business concerns elected to have the Forest Service construct roads for them during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year. Under this arrangement small businesses are allowed to reimburse the Forest Service for the road construction at a later date. The additional time needed to award public works contracts for road construction under this arrangement caused many road building projects to be carried into the next fiscal year and therefore are not reflected in the accomplishment figures for 1978.

During 1978, the Forest Service developed and administered 14,500 operating plans to ensure that mineral development on National Forest land was conducted in a manner consistent with sound land management objectives. Comprehensive environmental statements were completed for a geothermal leasing and development project on National Forest land in Oregon, for a copper-silver mining and reclamation project in Montana, and

for the mining and reclamation efforts at a new uranium mine and mill in Colorado. The Forest Service also consented to the leasing of more than 17 million tons of coal to be extracted by underground methods in Utah and coordinated drilling operations in North Dakota which led to the discovery of potential recoverable reserves of 40 to 75 million barrels of oil and 10 to 40 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

In cooperation with the various States, the Forest Service participated in numerous soil and water protection programs during the year. These programs included such activities as reducing erosion and sedimentation through tree planting; fire prevention and control; stabilization of gullies, streambanks, and forest roads; and revegetation of roadbanks. The Forest Service also provided technical assistance to State agencies involved in flood prevention projects in 10 States. This technical and financial assistance ranged from developing forest management plans to constructing firebreaks.

A major effort was devoted to establishing fire management areas in 1978. A total of 68 of these areas covering 23 National Forests were established during the year and will allow fire suppression activities to be implemented in ways which best meet land management objectives. To reduce forest fires, the amount of fuels that could contribute to fires was reduced on 392,000 acres—30 percent more than the funded target and 24,000 more acres than the RPA goal. The number of fires caused by people was also held to 5,217 for the year—about 1,400 fewer than the RPA estimate.

As part of the Cooperative Forest Fire Program, the Forest Service provided the States with financial and technical assistance for fire protection involving 749 million non-Federal acres. The acreage included in this program was 89 million less than the funded target and nearly 200 million acres less than the highest goal set by RPA.

Research devoted to land and water resources in 1978 emphasized water quality and the mass movement of soils. Basic information gathered and analyzed by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station determined the impact of logging and road construction on the quality of the South Fork of the Salmon River in Idaho and resulted in the development of a system that can be used to integrate water quality considerations into land management planning.

Water originating in the northern Rockies was analyzed by the Forest Service, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency. The resulting information was used to develop the Water Quality Benchmark System—a system that can be used effectively when developing land management plans.

Researchers at the Southern Forest Experiment Station were involved in determining how much pollution is “normal” for water in a forest environment. Their findings showed that in some instances the concentration of naturally occurring substances is near the maximum allowable amount. This research emphasized the importance of limiting synthetic contributions to the already high concentration of these natural substances in forest water.

Research conducted at the Intermountain, Pacific Southwest, and Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Stations during 1978 also provided valuable information on the factors that contribute to landslides. This information will be used to predict the occurrence of future landslides and to control their effects.

HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



During 1978, the Forest Service continued to administer a variety of human resources programs related to the management and development of the Nation's natural resources. The four major programs are Senior Community Service Employment, Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC), Job Corps, and Youth Conservation Corps (YCC). The Forest Service-administered programs and those conducted by State and local agencies through Federal grants, provided work, skills, training, and education for 49,000 persons during the year. The amount of work accomplished by these programs equaled 12,800 employee-years and was valued at \$118 million. The costs associated with administering these programs was \$150 million.

The Senior Community Service Employment Program provides disadvantaged persons 55 years of age and older with supplemental income, work experience, and training. In return, enrollees complete valuable construction, rehabilitation, maintenance, and natural resource improvement

projects. In 1978, the 3,500 persons enrolled in this program completed conservation work valued at more than \$12.3 million. For each dollar spent in this program, work accomplishment valued at \$1.25 resulted.

The YACC completed its first full year of operation in 1978. Designed to help alleviate the youth unemployment problem, the YACC provides year-round jobs for unemployed and out-of-school young men and women between the ages of 16 and 23. The program is administered jointly by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior through an agreement with the Department of Labor. In addition, funds are made available to States to support YACC programs on State and local public lands. At the end of the year, 8,696 young people were involved in Forest Service conservation projects as part of the YACC program. Of this total, 38 percent were women and 25 percent were minorities. In addition, the Forest Service grant to State and local YACC programs provided jobs for 3,331 young people. For each dollar invested in this program, about one dollar was returned in the form of completed conservation work. The total value of work performed by YACC participants was \$61 million.

As part of the Job Corps program, approximately 7,700 youths (16 to 21 years old) were enrolled at Forest Service centers in 1978. The number of enrollees participating in the Job Corps program on Federal land exceeded the RPA estimate by 1,000. Job Corps provides disadvantaged young people with both educational and vocational training. The success of this program is exemplified by the fact that 94 percent of the enrollees who completed their training at Job Corps facilities on National Forest land in 1978 were placed either in school, the armed forces, or on a job. There are currently 17 centers in the National Forests; in 1978, authorization was received to build an additional center which will house 224 Job Corps enrollees. While undergoing training, Job Corps enrollees completed natural resources work valued at \$11 million in 1978.

The YCC provides summer employment for youths between the ages of 15 and 18; the participants represent all segments of American society. YCC participants not only receive jobs doing needed conservation work, but they also are given valuable instruction leading to an understanding of the environment. In 1978, some 47,000 young people were enrolled in YCC camps located throughout the United States and the territories; 14,000 of the enrollees participated in YCC activities administered by the Forest Service on Federal land. In addition, the Forest Service joined with the Department of the Interior to jointly administer grants provided to various States for the participation of another 7,500 youths in the YCC program. The value of the work completed by YCC participants was placed at \$0.88 for each YCC dollar invested in the program.

Forest Service participated in other human resources programs, such as College Work Study, Vocational Work Study, and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Hosting program. The completion of conservation work valued at \$13 million in 1978 resulted from this participation. Approximately 8,600 people participated in these other programs. In addition, 7,000 people contributed 400 employee-years of work valued at \$13 million in 1978 as volunteers in the National Forests.

The Urban and Community Forestry (U&CF) program, which provides States with funds to employ urban foresters and to otherwise strengthen their own urban forestry programs, was initiated in 1978. As part of this program, the Forest Service provided assistance to more than 6,500 urban areas.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year 1978

Receipts from Forest Service operations totaled \$1.1 billion in FY 1978. This total includes \$765,540,000 collected from the sale or use of National Forest System resources for the following purposes:

Timber and forest products.	\$723,514,000
Grazing	11,037,000
Land uses	1,864,000
Recreation.	13,981,000
Power	388,000
Mineral leases and permits	<u>14,756,000</u>
Total	\$765,540,000

This total includes \$24,185,000 received from National Forest revested Oregon and California

railroad grant lands and \$5,550,000 received from National Grasslands and Land Utilization areas administered under Title III of the Farm Tenant Act.

Other amounts received from the National Forest System, but not listed above, included: \$21,095,000 contributed by cooperators and timber purchasers from cooperative work on National Forest programs; \$65,592,000 set aside for timber sale area betterment; \$8,397,000 for timber salvage sales; \$39,652,000 for brush disposal; \$3,801,000 from miscellaneous receipts; \$1,144,000 from cooperative research; \$29,000 for restoration and improvement of forest lands; and \$271,000 from various other receipts. Thus, the total of direct receipts and deposits for fiscal year 1978 was \$905,521,000.

In addition to the amounts listed above, timber purchasers constructed roads valued at \$124,181,000 in lieu of cash payments and other Federal agencies collected \$87,684,000 for mineral leases, permits, and power line licenses on National Forest land of public domain origin.

With these additions, fiscal year cash receipts and income for the National Forest System totaled \$117,386,000. Expenditures for Forest Service operations totaled \$1.6 billion in fiscal year 1978. This amount includes \$906 million in operating expenditures for the National Forest System. A comparison of National Forest System receipts and operating expenses during the year shows that receipts exceeded expenditures by \$211 million.

Because of the moderate fire season in 1978, the expenditures for fighting forest fires was \$111 million. This was \$62.6 million below the past 3-year average of \$173 million.

Expenditures for research during the year totaled \$108.8 million: \$106.3 million on research programs, \$1.6 million for research-related construction, and \$940,000 for cooperative research work.

Expenditures in support of State and private activities totaled \$74.7 million and \$153 million was spent on various human resources programs.

Under authority of 16 USC 500, as amended, the Forest Service pays to the States 25 percent of National Forest receipts to be used for the benefit of public schools and roads in counties containing National Forest lands. This year, payment, based on fiscal year 1978 receipts, was \$238.8 million. Counties containing National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects received \$1.2 million for schools and roads.

APPENDIX

Table 1

Summary of RPA Program Accomplishments
Fiscal Year 1978

Item	Unit of Measure	RPA Estimates		FY 1978	FY 1978
		High	Low	Funded Targets	Accomplishments
Recreation use	Million RVD's ¹	211.3	202.8	213.0	218.5
Wilderness maintained	Million acres	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.8
Trail construction/reconstruction	Miles	760.0	760.0	600.0	2,119.0
Habitat improvement	Thousand acres	682.0	641.0	502.0	837.0
Range grazing capacity	Million AUM's ²	18.1	16.0	NF	11.8
Permitted livestock grazing	Million AUM's	12.9	12.1	10.0	9.9
Potential yield	Billion cubic feet	2.88	2.72	NF	3.24
Timber sale offering	Billion board feet ³	14.6	13.8	12.2	12.2
Silvicultural exams	Thousand acres	8,064.0	8,064.0	6,788.0	6,675.0
Reforestation — appropriated	Thousand acres	254.0	226.0	206.0	199.0
Reforestation — KV	Thousand acres	236.0	236.0	254.4	212.3
Timber stand improvement — appropriated ..	Thousand acres	551.0	506.0	287.0	256.2
Timber stand improvement — KV	Thousand acres	236.0	236.0	180.1	164.2
Road construction — appropriated	Miles	1,431.0	1,347.0	287.0	793.0
Road construction — purchaser	Miles	9,003.0	8,479.0	10,462.0	9,759.0
Fire prevention — NFS	Number of man-caused fires	6,209.0	6,592.0	NF	5,217.0
Fuels management — NFS	Thousand acres	391.0	368.0	303.0	392.0
Land acquired and exchanges	Thousand acres	121.0	114.0	125.0	122.3
Land line location	Miles	3,956.0	3,745.0	8,141.0	5,407.0
Mineral leases and permits	Million acres	28.0	26.1	NF	NF
Soil and water resource improvements	Thousand acres	50.0	50.0	88.0	88.0
Youth Conservation Corps	Number of participants (thousands)	39.0 ⁷	⁸ 39.0	444.0	⁵ 14.2
Job Corps	Number of enrollee completors (thousands)	6.7	6.3	NF	7.7
Other Cooperative Human Resource programs	Number of participants (thousands)	9.3	8.7	NF	NF
Recreation technical assistance	Thousand assists	14.1	13.2	1.3	2.0
	Thousand acres	NE	NE	115.0	81.4
Wildlife and fish technical assistance	Thousand assists	27.0	26.4	2.3	3.8
	Thousand acres	NE	NE	121.0	169.7
Range landowner assistance	Thousand assists	7.6	7.4	0.3	0.6
Forest range improvement	Thousand acres	1,100.0	1,100.0	68.0	50.4
Technical assistance — timber harvesting ..	Million cubic feet	NE	NE	190.0	225.0
Technical assistance — forest land management plans	Thousand plans	61.0	57.3	44.8	44.9
Technical assistance — forest land management plans	Thousand acres ⁶	4,270.0	4,010.0	3,270.0	3,200.0
Reforestation — forestry incentives program	Thousand acres ⁷	727.0	696.0	282.0	325.6
	Thousand acres	NF	NF	(158.4)	(168.8)

Table 1 — Continued

Item	Unit of Measure	RPA Estimates		FY 1978	FY 1978
		High	Low	Funded Targets	Accomplishments
Timber stand improvement—forestry	Thousand acres ⁷	494.0	473.0	230.0	274.7
incentives program	Thousand acres	NE	NE	(130.6)	(139.7)
Seedling production and distribution—					
state nurseries	Million seedlings	1,027.0	982.0	575.0	⁸ 655.4
Improved tree seed	Thousand pounds	NE	NE	30.0	30.0
Improved utilization	Million cubic feet ⁶	324.0	305.0	170.0	164.4
Urban and community forestry assistance	Urban areas assisted	1,900.0	1,687.0	157.0	6,508.0
Insect and disease survey	Million acres ⁶	813.0	NE	628.0	605.2
Insect and disease suppression	Million acres ⁶	4.2	NE	2.4	2.0
Fire assistance—S&PF person-caused fires	Number of fires ⁶	91,497.0	NE	142,600.0	136,000.0
Acres protected from fires	Thousand acres ⁶	943,730.0	NE	838,000.0	749,000.0
Acres burned	Thousand acres ⁶	1,113.0	NE	2,100.0	1,800.0
Receipts to Treasury	Million dollars	609.3	573.9	NF	956.0
Costs ⁹ NFS	Million dollars ¹⁰	1,379.1	1,298.8	1,117.4	1,117.4
Research		132.8	126.0	108.5	108.5
S&PF		149.5	107.8	80.4	80.4

NF = not a funded target

NE = no estimate made

¹ Recreation visitor days. Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours. May entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination.

² Animal unit months. An animal unit month is the equivalent grazing of an adult cow and her calf, or five sheep, for a month.

³ Conversion rate is 5 board feet per cubic foot.

⁴ Total program including grants and U.S. Department of the Interior portion.

⁵ USDA Forest Service program only.

⁶ For equivalency with current planning and reporting requirements, the indicated 1975 RPA Recommended Program units of measure have been converted.

⁷ Includes non-cost share, FIP, and ACP. FY 1978 accomplishment differs from figure in FY 1980 Explanatory Notes since that figure only includes non-cost share.

⁸ Figure reflects cooperative accomplishment for the cooperation in Forest Tree Production Tree Program and Federal technical assistance to other State tree nursery programs.

⁹ To make the original RPA estimates (base year 1975) compare with actual expenditures for FY 1978, an inflation factor of 1.205 was utilized. This inflation factor was derived from the Economic Report of the President, January 1978, Table B-3, Federal Government Purchases of Goods and Services column.

¹⁰ Costs do not include the following items: permanent appropriations, trust funds, and allocated funds.

Table 2

**National Forest System Lands Administered by the Forest Service
as of September 30, 1978
(Acres)**

State, Commonwealth or Territory	National Forests, Purchase Units, Research areas, and other areas	National Grasslands	Land utilization project	Total
Alabama	642,820	0	0	642,820
Alaska	20,594,144	0	0	20,594,144
Arizona	11,270,325	0	0	11,270,325
Arkansas	2,469,314	0	0	2,469,314
California	20,340,137	0	19,225	20,359,362
Colorado	13,776,206	612,145	560	14,388,911
Connecticut	10	0	0	10
Florida	1,083,479	0	0	1,083,479
Georgia	849,306	0	9,340	858,646
Idaho	20,362,978	47,659	0	20,410,637
Illinois	257,815	0	0	257,815
Indiana	182,534	0	324	182,858
Kansas	0	107,700	0	107,700
Kentucky	662,387	0	0	662,387
Louisiana	597,032	0	0	597,032
Maine	50,977	0	465	51,442
Michigan	2,712,676	0	999	2,713,675
Minnesota	2,794,407	0	0	2,794,467
Mississippi	1,139,689	0	0	1,139,689
Missouri	1,444,119	0	13,105	1,457,224
Montana	16,768,524	0	0	16,768,524
Nebraska	257,165	94,334	0	351,499
Nevada	5,143,270	0	0	5,143,270
New Hampshire	683,193	0	0	683,193
New Mexico	9,108,057	136,412	240	9,244,709
New York	0	0	13,232	13,232
North Carolina	1,155,568	0	0	1,155,568
North Dakota	796	1,104,789	0	1,105,585
Ohio	170,421	0	0	170,421
Oklahoma	245,026	46,300	0	291,326
Oregon	15,498,296	106,138	856	15,605,290
Pennsylvania	508,586	0	0	508,586
Puerto Rico	27,846	0	0	27,846
South Carolina	607,568	0	0	607,568
South Dakota	1,132,018	863,059	0	1,995,077
Tennessee	621,110	0	0	621,110
Texas	664,049	117,552	0	781,601
Utah	8,045,869	0	0	8,045,869
Vermont	266,012	0	0	266,012
Virginia	1,609,784	0	0	1,609,784
Virgin Islands	147	0	0	147
Washington	9,068,984	0	725	9,069,709
West Virginia	963,345	0	0	963,345
Wisconsin	1,494,960	0	160	1,495,120
Wyoming	8,679,970	572,259	0	9,252,329
Total	183,950,919	3,808,347	59,231	187,845,657

Table 3

Summary of National Forest Recreation Use

(Thousands of visitor-days¹ of use)

Fiscal Year 1978

State	Camping	Picnicking	Recreation travel (mechanized)	Boating	Games and team sports	Waterskiing and other water sports	Swimming and scuba diving	Winter sports	Fishing	Hunting
Alabama	202.2	68.7	347.7	39.1	.7	13.0	82.9	0	72.1	213.9
Alaska	362.4	56.4	361.8	1,381.7	9.9	1.0	14.1	106.6	378.9	146.4
Arizona	3,394.1	789.4	2,602.5	434.7	104.8	52.9	253.5	130.8	675.4	612.0
Arkansas	605.9	157.4	513.9	145.2	2.2	28.5	206.2	0	356.6	484.5
California	14,990.4	1,429.2	14,433.8	1,305.2	285.3	334.3	1,587.3	3,017.7	3,132.2	1,480.6
Colorado	5,100.1	734.6	4,745.0	190.9	21.4	11.7	46.0	3,692.8	1,475.6	893.8
Florida	1,205.9	317.5	249.1	202.5	5.9	47.6	259.4	0	374.4	460.2
Georgia	445.9	54.1	407.1	54.3	3.5	27.2	21.8	2.2	194.9	290.0
Idaho	2,737.8	389.0	2,373.5	306.4	35.6	34.2	172.5	304.6	929.4	764.9
Illinois	169.8	66.1	226.1	41.8	.8	7.9	32.2	0	52.1	211.6
Indiana	160.8	29.3	102.0	85.5	0	27.4	25.7	0	127.4	107.8
Kansas	1.4	6.5	18.6	.1	.1	0	.1	.1	.5	1.8
Kentucky	279.0	111.9	691.5	338.8	4.8	62.8	41.2	0	224.0	176.3
Louisiana	129.5	38.8	86.1	21.5	2.7	3.1	24.3	0	45.6	124.3
Maine	18.2	4.0	16.6	.2	.8	0	6.2	10.9	4.5	9.5
Michigan	948.9	138.5	2,251.7	261.1	8.5	8.8	123.9	196.3	415.6	661.6
Minnesota	1,241.2	60.5	695.7	625.8	12.2	29.7	107.6	106.5	755.5	252.1
Mississippi	135.4	50.0	184.8	47.1	1.8	4.2	58.6	0	42.1	401.6
Missouri	313.2	80.9	389.5	105.1	8.1	21.6	64.3	0	89.9	199.3
Montana	1,704.0	337.9	2,258.2	164.5	26.3	35.0	65.5	486.6	732.7	710.4
Nebraska	28.7	23.5	16.4	1.5	2.4	.1	2.4	0	7.4	27.1
Nevada	458.9	213.2	303.8	1.0	19.6	.2	61.4	149.0	92.4	118.6
New Hampshire ...	727.8	75.8	407.4	4.1	1.8	7.1	47.3	313.1	21.5	32.1
New Mexico	1,751.1	530.4	1,054.0	18.3	25.0	.1	23.8	283.8	369.0	443.0
New York	9.2	1.2	1.1	0	0	0	0	.4	.7	2.2
North Carolina	744.4	196.4	1,387.7	125.9	7.4	18.7	111.8	1.2	220.3	481.9
North Dakota	12.2	7.2	25.3	2.2	.1	0	.9	1.6	7.5	50.8
Ohio	61.6	20.1	78.1	8.3	2.5	.4	9.9	.4	22.2	105.6
Oklahoma	45.6	27.5	200.7	13.7	0	2.1	12.9	0	27.3	58.2
Oregon	5,239.9	755.8	3,064.5	663.6	37.3	75.7	301.0	782.2	1,299.1	1,160.9
Pennsylvania	471.7	34.1	336.5	87.2	1.4	5.8	23.3	1.4	222.8	430.1
South Carolina	135.2	48.1	240.8	62.6	11.4	12.5	10.6	0	101.7	199.3
South Dakota	321.0	75.9	1,383.9	35.5	8.4	7.1	51.5	23.7	101.2	122.5
Tennessee	533.5	170.0	383.1	72.6	9.6	25.2	108.7	.2	128.5	188.0
Texas	347.4	40.2	201.7	72.1	0	23.8	46.4	0	847.2	152.6
Utah	3,728.6	688.4	2,776.4	226.1	71.7	22.9	85.8	359.7	1,032.6	703.5
Vermont	47.9	6.9	104.8	2.5	2.4	0	1.8	265.3	4.7	26.8
Virginia	705.1	143.5	900.0	16.6	15.7	1.5	51.8	6.1	279.7	518.7
Washington	3,957.6	378.6	2,668.9	226.2	38.4	13.9	102.6	1,235.0	716.0	960.0
West Virginia	577.2	46.7	291.8	18.5	9.3	0	31.5	.3	239.7	211.0
Wisconsin	431.6	29.3	650.6	109.7	.2	9.7	80.4	22.3	201.1	295.5
Wyoming	1,560.1	165.0	1,515.1	127.8	21.4	5.3	25.5	132.9	537.1	455.2
Puerto Rico	3.5	164.3	22.4	0	4.0	0	57.2	0	0	0
Total	56,045.9	8,762.8	50,970.2	7,647.5	825.4	983.0	4,441.8	11,633.7	16,559.1	14,946.2

¹ Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours. May entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

Table 3—continued

Hiking & mountain climbing	Horseback riding	Resort use	Organization camp use	Recreation residence use	Gathering forest products	Nature study	Viewing scenes, sports environment	VIS. (exhibits, talks, etc.)	Total use	Percent of total
38.6	14.7	0	0	0	36.3	13.1	3.3	10.9	1,157.2	.5
130.9	2.7	16.2	8.0	28.9	13.0	10.5	312.2	191.0	3,532.6	1.6
671.6	257.5	225.2	290.3	428.6	198.4	101.2	374.0	214.8	11,811.7	5.4
88.2	36.9	13.9	12.7	8.5	34.0	12.9	46.5	83.7	2,837.7	1.3
2,286.6	459.5	1,376.9	1,779.8	3,195.6	532.0	339.8	2,066.7	605.5	54,638.4	25.0
1,467.9	413.7	315.5	181.3	283.0	226.1	138.1	1,076.1	220.4	21,234.0	9.7
50.7	31.3	0	50.3	132.9	29.1	16.2	55.7	35.1	3,523.8	1.6
168.0	18.0	0	16.2	16.5	7.3	7.8	66.4	42.7	1,843.9	.8
340.3	205.9	167.0	158.9	297.1	260.8	35.0	192.9	166.0	9,871.8	4.5
51.0	58.6	0	0	0	5.5	3.1	71.5	23.2	1,021.3	.5
47.0	20.2	0	0	0	24.4	9.0	8.4	12.6	787.5	.4
.5	.2	0	0	0	.2	.8	0	0	30.9	0
222.2	36.4	7.1	11.7	11.2	14.9	8.0	103.2	83.9	2,428.9	1.1
28.4	7.1	0	11.9	25.6	13.7	3.2	6.5	39.7	612.0	.3
6.9	.6	46.8	1.1	0	.4	2.3	2.6	.9	132.5	.1
109.4	29.6	3.3	18.0	94.1	60.7	33.6	83.2	56.0	5,502.8	2.5
76.4	5.4	84.7	19.1	150.3	37.6	51.9	20.0	73.0	4,405.2	2.0
23.0	16.0	0	41.4	0	14.5	3.7	4.6	9.5	1,038.3	.5
61.0	23.8	0	24.2	0	17.2	7.1	29.9	15.8	1,450.9	.7
379.2	229.3	108.4	104.5	256.6	137.7	44.7	191.0	297.7	8,270.2	3.8
11.8	2.9	0	11.1	0	9.2	9.0	3.7	11.5	168.7	.1
72.5	45.5	27.4	32.2	21.4	51.1	13.0	39.7	231.4	1,952.3	.9
761.5	.8	79.6	2.4	0	5.0	18.5	463.3	22.4	2,991.5	1.4
360.0	130.5	17.2	46.6	111.9	336.8	28.8	230.1	334.4	6,094.8	2.8
1.0	.9	0	0	0	.9	.3	0	0	17.9	0
324.8	36.7	7.5	0	4.4	54.7	22.0	297.9	129.2	4,172.9	1.9
2.0	3.5	0	0	0	1.8	.4	11.3	2.3	129.1	.1
14.7	11.7	0	0	0	10.0	4.1	1.2	19.0	369.8	.2
22.7	4.5	0	0	0	5.1	3.0	31.9	13.7	468.9	.2
699.1	182.6	775.8	204.3	405.0	324.5	93.6	657.5	348.0	17,070.4	7.8
26.2	4.9	1.7	20.1	55.4	26.7	7.1	139.6	13.6	1,909.6	.9
26.3	18.9	0	0	0	18.1	8.8	8.9	14.4	917.6	.4
54.4	24.8	19.8	31.3	71.2	14.1	18.0	25.1	33.2	2,422.6	1.1
125.1	21.8	26.8	31.2	78.8	15.6	7.0	100.9	24.0	2,050.6	.9
18.6	5.5	20.9	0	0	2.3	8.0	40.2	16.3	1,843.2	.8
487.4	239.8	287.4	183.9	282.1	133.9	45.2	310.2	114.6	11,780.2	5.4
30.5	1.4	72.6	9.9	.9	1.4	.6	20.2	1.3	601.9	.3
199.7	62.4	1.0	31.9	.6	52.5	19.3	245.9	34.7	3,286.7	1.5
958.5	232.9	253.4	358.8	322.5	344.3	65.7	1,044.2	180.0	14,057.5	6.4
93.6	5.9	0	31.9	.7	18.1	4.4	16.8	47.9	1,645.3	.8
28.9	7.0	2.5	1.5	8.0	59.5	5.0	4.7	18.3	1,965.8	.9
328.7	126.0	301.5	98.2	194.2	44.5	31.7	113.3	139.8	5,923.3	2.7
29.8	0	10.0	32.0	4.0	2.5	1.8	31.5	159.1	522.1	.2
10,925.6	3,038.3	4,270.1	3,856.7	6,490.0	3,196.4	1,257.3	8,552.8	4,091.5	218,494.3	100.0

Summary of Developed National Forest Recreation Use Fiscal Year 1978 (Thousands of visitor-days ¹ of use)

State or territory	Observation site	Play, park, sports	Boating site	Swimming site	Camp-grounds	Picnic grounds	Hotels, lodges, resorts	Organiza- tion sites	Other concession sites	Recreation residence sites	Winter sports sites	Documentary sites	Interpretive sites	Total use	Percent of total
Alabama	0	0	5.8	73.8	176.6	12.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9	271.7	.3
Alaska	49.6	7.3	5.4	1.7	397.3	39.0	16.3	12.3	0	28.9	69.3	0	107.8	734.9	.9
Arizona	46.6	50.4	235.6	65.0	2,850.8	485.1	291.5	387.3	54.2	428.6	35.9	1.4	74.5	5,006.9	6.3
Arkansas	36.3	0	7.6	99.4	451.1	81.1	13.9	17.8	0	8.5	0	0	32.4	748.1	.9
California	64.4	71.8	449.9	241.7	9,862.8	1,178.6	1,455.0	2,358.7	173.9	3,214.8	2,684.2	0.8	248.0	21,968.6	27.6
Colorado	84.6	1.8	42.7	0	3,406.7	496.7	222.4	216.5	174.3	283.5	3,569.1	18.7	51.9	8,568.9	10.8
Florida	0	0	49.3	130.0	772.4	293.5	0	90.1	0	132.9	0	3.3	16.9	1,488.4	1.9
Georgia	31.2	0	15.3	11.6	265.8	36.4	0	28.8	0	16.5	0	0	19.5	425.1	.5
Idaho	11.7	1.0	158.5	30.3	1,793.0	168.5	173.9	204.7	10.8	292.1	228.6	16.0	103.4	3,192.5	4.0
Illinois	26.0	0	13.5	21.0	85.9	46.6	0	0	0	0	0	.2	3.9	197.1	.2
Indiana	.2	0	21.8	23.2	120.1	20.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.1	191.3	.2
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.0	0
Kentucky	64.0	.2	72.4	10.4	250.6	93.4	0	15.3	0	11.2	0	.5	3.7	521.7	.7
Louisiana	2.1	0	16.4	34.3	113.6	12.5	0	14.9	0	25.6	0	0	31.5	250.9	.3
Maine	2.6	0	0	0	18.2	2.5	0	1.3	0	0	68.4	0	.5	93.5	.1
Michigan	34.7	4.7	129.7	94.0	689.5	140.7	2.6	26.5	.8	94.1	147.0	2.4	12.3	1,379.0	1.7
Minnesota	2.5	0	122.6	43.0	653.8	51.5	120.1	119.9	3.1	150.3	30.6	.6	2.7	1,300.7	1.6
Mississippi	0	0	19.4	74.8	82.8	23.7	0	45.3	0	0	0	0	1.9	247.9	.3
Missouri	2.2	0	27.2	3.4	215.8	94.3	0	29.2	0	0	0	.3	2.7	375.1	.5
Montana	14.9	0	85.4	27.6	1,323.9	149.6	90.4	133.7	1.3	257.0	371.3	0	123.8	2,578.9	3.2
Nebraska	.1	0	0	1.6	18.3	22.7	0	18.6	0	0	0	.1	0	61.4	.1
Nevada	2.9	6.6	0	45.7	394.5	124.6	0	49.0	0	21.8	123.2	0	53.8	822.1	1.0
New Hampshire	72.8	0	7.9	26.9	541.1	60.9	84.8	3.2	0	0	281.9	0	11.4	1,090.9	1.4
New Mexico	79.3	0	55.1	0	1,590.7	291.4	7.9	58.4	24.7	111.9	297.7	8.5	104.8	2,630.4	3.3
New York	0	0	0	0	7.6	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.5	0
North Carolina	131.2	0	24.0	82.1	554.6	253.1	15.2	0	0	4.4	0	.2	66.8	1,131.6	1.4
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	14.3	.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.1	0
Ohio	0	0	2.4	7.6	38.8	12.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	.9	62.4	.1
Oklahoma	16.2	0	6.2	11.4	28.7	14.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	82.3	.1
Oregon	140.9	7.2	364.9	45.9	3,957.7	496.5	878.4	292.7	103.7	404.7	668.0	8.1	125.6	7,494.3	9.4
Pennsylvania	43.8	.2	25.7	36.8	408.5	14.3	0	28.6	0	55.4	0	0	4.4	617.7	.8
South Carolina	0	7.9	9.1	12.1	112.8	47.8	0	2.6	0	0	0	.3	1.2	193.8	.2
South Dakota	22.8	2.2	22.1	23.9	333.4	52.6	5.5	41.7	24.0	71.2	8.5	0	4.5	612.4	.8
Tennessee	55.4	3.5	14.0	67.6	412.0	166.6	29.4	44.5	2.3	78.8	0	.1	12.9	887.1	1.1
Texas	.3	0	30.4	36.5	216.2	41.1	14.7	0	19.6	0	0	0	4.8	363.6	.5
Utah	38.4	3.3	115.2	36.8	2,603.3	307.6	289.3	224.6	25.7	281.3	327.6	.2	31.7	4,285.0	5.4
Vermont	1.9	2.0	0	.1	31.9	6.5	15.3	11.0	0	.9	343.9	0	1.0	414.5	.5
Virginia	22.8	2.6	5.1	36.2	397.4	113.5	0	44.9	1.1	.6	0	.8	24.6	649.6	.8
Washington	56.0	0	97.5	21.4	2,617.6	113.7	339.9	435.6	7.5	322.5	1,149.4	.5	20.3	5,181.9	6.5
West Virginia	6.9	0	1.0	22.7	324.5	44.6	0	54.8	0	.7	0	4.5	4.3	464.0	.6
Wisconsin	0	0	48.1	54.3	391.2	16.3	2.4	1.1	1.0	8.0	12.4	0	5.9	540.7	.7
Wyoming	22.3	0	59.7	12.3	1,081.1	72.0	287.7	138.0	2.7	194.2	220.0	.9	31.6	2,122.5	2.7
Puerto Rico	47.1	0	0	0	0	141.2	0	57.0	10.0	4.0	0	0	91.2	350.5	.4
Total	1,234.7	172.7	2,366.9	1,567.1	39,606.9	5,849.6	4,356.6	5,208.6	640.7	6,504.4	10,601.0	68.4	1,452.9	79,630.5	100.0

¹ Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours. May entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

Table 5

Summary of Dispersed National Forest Recreation Use

(Thousands of visitor-days¹ of use)

Fiscal Year 1978

State	Roads	Trails	Lakes/ponds	Reservoirs	Rivers/ streams	Oceans Great Lakes	General undeveloped area	Total use	FY 1978 use (recreation days) ²
Alabama	372.5	14.2	3.4	85.2	66.0	0	344.2	885.5	3,593,278
Alaska	331.0	123.6	113.0	.4	109.0	1,919.8	200.9	2,797.7	14,020,468
Arizona	2,609.5	742.0	4.7	837.9	319.2	0	2,291.5	6,804.8	36,835,040
Arkansas	284.9	62.2	0	451.9	207.1	0	1,083.5	2,089.6	8,804,174
California	14,758.5	2,148.3	748.3	2,712.0	2,209.1	0	10,093.6	32,669.8	353,273,213
Colorado	4,735.0	1,723.6	369.6	587.3	685.3	0	4,564.3	12,665.1	102,953,214
Florida	277.1	28.3	546.0	13.2	177.7	0	993.1	2,035.4	8,733,924
Georgia	429.6	155.9	0	105.0	176.1	0	552.2	1,418.8	5,747,471
Idaho	2,207.7	480.7	270.1	353.9	699.5	0	2,667.4	6,679.3	33,214,435
Illinois	199.9	73.3	.4	102.0	27.8	0	420.8	824.2	3,448,218
Indiana	133.2	16.7	0	204.1	29.1	0	213.1	596.2	2,301,705
Kansas	18.8	0	0	1.1	0	0	5.0	24.9	277,436
Kentucky	784.7	139.6	0	432.7	176.1	0	374.1	1,907.2	9,347,442
Louisiana	87.7	24.3	0	38.6	30.3	0	180.2	361.1	2,513,134
Maine	11.7	7.5	2.5	.9	2.7	0	13.7	39.0	357,222
Michigan	2,035.5	178.5	370.6	24.8	294.4	3.0	1,217.0	4,123.8	14,951,898
Minnesota	607.0	153.2	1,222.9	5.6	191.8	0	924.0	3,104.5	11,626,023
Mississippi	197.9	18.4	4.0	45.9	49.6	0	474.6	790.4	2,881,075
Missouri	404.4	50.1	.2	63.1	177.1	0	380.9	1,075.8	4,109,519
Montana	2,163.6	569.1	263.7	213.9	433.1	0	2,047.9	5,691.3	24,860,963
Nebraska	23.3	7.0	0	9.5	.6	0	66.9	107.3	1,000,840
Nevada	498.4	72.6	8.6	2.2	92.8	0	455.6	1,130.2	11,581,662
New Hampshire	540.7	872.1	8.8	2.1	44.8	0	432.1	1,900.6	11,689,594
New Mexico	1,035.8	318.0	29.9	125.9	206.8	0	1,748.0	3,464.4	20,847,779
New York	.7	2.7	0	.8	0	0	4.2	8.4	45,901
North Carolina	1,375.7	263.6	8.1	143.7	282.7	0	967.5	3,041.3	16,696,489
North Dakota	31.3	0	0	8.0	5.2	0	69.5	114.0	422,862
Ohio	68.9	3.3	0	16.7	20.0	0	198.5	307.4	1,077,260
Oklahoma	202.8	14.1	0	27.2	13.4	0	129.1	386.6	2,044,364
Oregon	3,107.4	597.5	598.6	442.6	894.3	0	3,935.7	9,576.1	44,578,956
Pennsylvania	430.4	18.7	0	117.6	98.8	0	626.4	1,291.9	5,466,038
South Carolina	246.6	25.1	.3	57.1	122.7	0	272.0	723.8	2,877,252
South Dakota	1,370.6	18.4	0	129.0	35.1	0	257.1	1,810.2	19,646,798
Tennessee	368.4	137.4	0	95.3	174.8	0	387.6	1,163.5	6,414,679
Texas	215.9	12.2	.8	931.8	19.9	0	299.0	1,479.6	4,959,550
Utah	2,838.5	542.3	204.5	634.4	465.8	0	2,809.7	7,495.2	39,957,476
Vermont	75.3	27.5	2.5	1.1	5.5	0	75.5	187.4	1,986,164
Virginia	1,030.5	203.2	0	101.4	208.9	0	1,093.1	2,637.1	11,457,535
Washington	3,507.9	958.7	362.1	107.8	508.6	7.6	3,422.9	8,875.6	37,222,244
West Virginia	322.4	73.7	.5	44.5	219.0	0	521.2	1,181.3	4,262,873
Wisconsin	584.4	67.3	238.9	13.9	85.5	0	435.1	1,425.1	5,340,512
Wyoming	1,430.1	315.6	184.4	103.7	353.9	0	1,413.1	3,800.8	27,948,248
Puerto Rico	60.9	18.0	0	0	82.0	0	10.7	171.6	3,460,302
Total	52,017.1	11,278.5	5,567.4	9,395.8	10,002.1	1,930.4	48,672.5	138,863.8	924,835,230

¹ Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours. May entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

² The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) has used the "recreation day" as a common basis for displaying recreation use on Federal lands administered by the seven Federal land managing agencies. A recreation day is defined as the presence of one person on an area of land or water for the purpose of engaging in one or more recreation activities during all or part of a calendar day.

Table 6

**Number of Sales, Volume, and Value
Of National Forest Timber Sold and Harvested
Fiscal Year 1978**

State or Commonwealth	Timber sold			Timber harvested	
	Number of sales ¹	Volume — MBF ²	Value — \$	Volume — MBF	Value — \$
Alabama	164	72,413	\$ 4,845,154	50,690	\$ 2,089,173
Alaska	78	159,161	5,582,734	457,795	2,014,017
Arizona	6,796	268,262	24,428,603	259,670	16,873,969
Arkansas	573	175,911	11,285,490	201,607	8,425,395
California	10,777	1,961,008	278,248,861	1,806,841	179,950,403
Colorado	1,597	135,581	3,174,570	118,317	1,657,201
Florida	111	84,873	3,438,287	64,698	2,519,050
Georgia	247	43,392	2,699,161	49,631	2,216,140
Idaho	3,229	830,540	42,645,379	772,730	34,323,105
Illinois	38	11,663	221,193	4,245	57,688
Indiana	49	6,454	273,012	2,779	87,693
Kentucky	165	21,159	424,375	15,569	359,669
Louisiana	374	157,682	13,550,578	161,416	9,757,908
Maine	2	2,155	45,580	1,371	23,912
Michigan	423	176,111	2,580,133	156,507	1,557,582
Minnesota	250	113,706	1,108,332	119,190	947,195
Mississippi	430	207,145	17,391,122	225,160	15,689,067
Missouri	570	55,078	1,772,693	41,384	1,090,620
Montana	2,131	481,642	31,525,248	445,179	23,516,325
Nevada	212	1,357	4,895	382	2,793
New Hampshire	47	35,405	791,168	24,072	318,785
New Mexico	9,837	118,164	7,336,640	120,698	6,920,991
New York	29	88	432	97	470
North Carolina	353	47,597	1,248,294	27,539	936,604
Ohio	32	10,302	316,596	3,728	124,043
Oklahoma	88	36,523	2,211,556	21,672	548,093
Oregon	7,438	3,470,506	665,714,195	3,148,150	403,011,997
Pennsylvania	80	48,918	2,830,130	26,813	1,594,848
South Carolina	184	128,662	8,836,535	98,392	5,430,354
South Dakota	104	149,911	3,736,486	103,896	2,501,159
Tennessee	124	18,975	327,317	27,716	482,670
Texas	287	64,236	6,183,850	63,501	4,078,806
Utah	1,872	42,512	1,722,157	56,951	1,343,239
Vermont	99	12,530	282,063	4,710	145,914
Virginia	927	47,875	409,802	24,129	256,943
Washington	3,147	1,513,877	174,975,421	1,184,427	120,185,873
West Virginia	167	28,352	553,760	9,955	220,059
Wisconsin	194	117,834	1,755,141	85,819	1,071,719
Wyoming	1,139	138,282	3,937,966	92,090	2,350,027
Puerto Rico	9	9	778	8	701
Total	54,373	10,995,851	\$1,328,415,687	10,079,524	\$854,682,200

¹ Excludes sale for products that cannot be expressed in board feet.

² Thousands board feet.

Table 7

Summary of Grazing on National Forest Land
Fiscal Year 1978

	Permittees ¹	Cattle		Horses and Burros		Sheep and Goats		Total	
	Number	Number	AUM's ²	Number	AUM's	Number	AUM's	Number	AUM's
Authorized to graze		1,582,485	8,530,369	145,776	114,863	2,005,555	1,248,783	3,733,816	9,894,015
Actually grazed									
Paid permits	15,518	1,339,037	7,863,357	17,431	53,197	1,181,626	938,356	2,538,094	8,854,910
Free use									
Recreation stock	97,262	NA	NA	133,582	33,838	NA	NA	133,582	33,838
Other free use	9,016	3,464	18,790	16,608	27,517	6,711	3,110	26,783	49,417
Non-NFS lands	258	49,816	269,547	366	3,624	29,106	23,985	79,288	297,156
Crossing	118	35,829	6,955	277	48	93,977	7,931	130,083	14,934
Unauthorized use	445	6,802	24,088	528	4,226	1,358	623	8,688	28,937
Subtotal ³	122,359	1,385,132	7,913,190	168,426	118,826	1,283,672	950,020	2,837,230	8,982,036
Wild horses	NA	NA	NA	3,419	39,334	NA	NA	3,419	39,334
Wild burros	NA	NA	NA	366	3,030	NA	NA	366	3,030
Total actually grazed ³	122,359	1,385,132	7,913,190	172,211	161,190	1,283,672	950,020	2,841,015	9,024,400
Losses									
Poisonous plants		1,601		0		3,317		4,918	
Predators		914		6		21,457		22,377	
Other		5,889		79		10,127		16,095	

NA = not applicable

¹ Permittees holding paid permits are not counted in other categories.

² Animal unit months. One AUM is the equivalent grazing of an adult cow and her calf, or five sheep, for a month.

³ Non-NFS land data not included in totals.

Table 8

Construction and Reconstruction of National Forest Roads and Bridges

Fiscal Year 1978

State or Commonwealth	Construction and reconstruction from appropriated funds			Construction and reconstruction by timber purchasers			Timber purchaser roads constructed by the Forest Service	
	Roads	Bridges	Dollars	Roads	Bridges	Dollars	Roads	Dollars
	miles	number	thousands	miles	number	thousands	miles	thousands
Alabama	2	3	687	16	0	332	0	0
Alaska	10	19	10,463	43	78	3,477	0	0
Arizona	29	0	3,736	314	0	3,128	0	0
Arkansas	23	1	3,317	162	0	3,501	1	21
California	89	8	31,354	2,020	5	35,419	171	4,092
Colorado	52	0	5,754	247	0	3,390	5	107
Florida	8	3	877	10	0	106	9	189
Georgia	20	0	1,851	34	0	656	0	0
Idaho	157	17	22,495	1,009	0	15,973	30	923
Illinois	4	0	730	4	0	48	0	0
Indiana	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	15	0	1,128	13	0	99	0	0
Louisiana	4	1	1,080	56	0	1,265	7	292
Maine	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	5	0	1,053	72	1	258	2	15
Minnesota	5	1	1,180	56	0	555	11	133
Mississippi	1	5	950	201	6	2,094	10	153
Missouri	2	0	329	30	0	164	0	0
Montana	43	13	14,354	829	5	12,055	55	650
Nebraska ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	10	0	333	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	0	376	16	4	543	0	0
New Mexico	51	0	3,288	283	0	2,632	35	147
New York ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	12	6	1,852	56	0	713	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	1	0	61	0	0	8	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	205	20	0	371	0	0
Oregon	82	9	33,770	2,360	0	54,346	159	3,075
Pennsylvania	0	0	469	29	0	502	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	17	6	1,728	120	1	2,276	2	30
South Dakota	0	0	1,682	106	0	804	17	207
Tennessee	16	1	1,314	17	0	213	10	114
Texas	16	4	1,599	21	0	413	3	32
Utah	28	0	4,311	78	0	364	1	21
Vermont	3	1	335	5	0	86	0	0
Virginia	30	0	1,916	19	0	130	4	26
Washington	9	8	13,454	581	0	13,966	92	587
West Virginia	12	0	1,258	5	0	71	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	1,471	33	0	311	4	28
Wyoming	36	2	3,598	253	1	2,190	13	118
Washington office	0	0	5,759	0	0	0	0	0
Total	793	108	180,281 ²	9,118	101	162,459	641	\$10,960

¹ No National Forests.² Does not include 641 miles turned back to the Forest Service for construction; includes \$14,675 carryover from FY 1977.

Table 9

Summary of Cooperative Forest Management and Processing Program
Forest Service and State Foresters Cooperating Fiscal Year 1978

State, commonwealth, or territory	Assists to woodland owners	Area of woodland involved	Area receiving ¹ planting and TSI ² assistance	Timber sale, assistance— Vol. marked	Assists to loggers and processors	Improved utilization
	number	acres	acres	board feet (thousands)	number	cubic feet (thousands)
Alabama	2,418	249,979	31,547	458	83	5,107
Alaska	37	236	146	200	30	400
Arizona	342	3,355	1,251	956	28	637
Arkansas	2,461	112,233	28,775	2,512	267	2,244
California	6,294	69,793	19,026	6,815	441	1,921
Colorado	9,951	75,917	2,558	8,219	310	4,561
Connecticut	1,889	20,550	3,028	1,220	71	251
Delaware	1,068	13,339	3,150	7,000	3	79
Florida	2,520	197,071	18,156	4,673	968	3,747
Georgia	14,001	422,695	31,366	15,734	907	27,239
Guam	17	136	128	0	0	0
Hawaii	765	21,419	4,709	2,032	123	400
Idaho	311	10,394	406	2,624	200	3,949
Illinois	1,986	35,158	5,315	8,602	72	0
Indiana	3,667	124,455	12,420	11,878	559	2,403
Iowa	3,023	17,966	3,070	2,758	83	341
Kansas	818	13,209	1,623	1,642	80	51
Kentucky	4,237	106,731	14,642	11,029	157	1,179
Louisiana	2,133	132,742	14,616	9,812	13	1,736
Maine	3,333	62,244	5,662	15,358	1,305	3,574
Maryland	2,434	28,878	5,011	7,467	326	3,482
Massachusetts	3,842	157,752	6,915	28,861	2	100
Michigan	3,087	97,016	10,698	9,380	50	979
Minnesota	4,182	104,058	16,587	12,727	603	2,559
Mississippi	6,374	311,317	57,797	14,518	187	11,947
Missouri	4,976	153,576	17,663	27,445	892	6,147
Montana	1,225	150,737	1,837	94,056	359	9,941
Nebraska	2,047	12,038	3,935	990	39	36
Nevada	267	15,748	919	0	14	333
New Hampshire	3,424	57,477	7,793	5,352	854	5,449
New Jersey	1,559	40,035	1,953	2,844	876	1,944
New Mexico	641	130,138	1,080	802	21	2,392
New York	4,203	203,959	12,251	34,346	454	2,001
North Carolina	8,410	397,173	28,795	79,138	69	872
North Dakota	393	22,748	203	50	2	1
Ohio	3,414	95,924	10,015	23,599	18	2,073
Oklahoma	439	32,846	8,787	721	12	1
Oregon	3,376	170,503	23,498	0	33	8,280
Pennsylvania	1,532	26,388	5,495	4,842	111	1,767
Puerto Rico	598	2,665	711	0	25	2
Rhode Island	189	11,088	876	507	0	0
South Carolina	9,528	290,827	29,088	33,245	108	1,547
South Dakota	1,580	9,317	1,057	4,812	0	0
Tennessee	3,417	83,371	5,004	27,602	45	675
Texas	1,842	150,018	25,653	9,506	14	3,749
Utah	334	21,180	70	891	16	369
Vermont	5,840	210,083	10,304	33,800	578	15,126
Virginia	14,302	716,261	66,201	392,076	639	4,120
Virgin Islands	38	36	21	0	26	2
Washington	2,191	87,156	10,449	0	374	10,488
West Virginia	2,001	65,897	7,456	10,279	61	2,001
Wisconsin	6,219	194,584	20,093	146,652	182	628
Wyoming	154	9,633	438	713	59	5,581
Total	165,329	5,750,049	600,247	1,120,743	12,749	164,412

¹ Includes the area receiving technical assistance only and technical assistance as a part of cost-sharing through the Forestry Incentives Program and Agriculture Conservation Program.

² TSI—Timber stand improvement

Table 10

**Available Nursery Stock and Acres Planted or Seeded on
Federal, State, and Private Lands
Fiscal Year 1978**

State, Commonwealth or territory	Planting stock produced, thousands					Acres planted or seeded
	Federal nurseries	State nurseries	Other public nurseries	Selected private/ forest industry nurseries	Total stock available	
Alabama	0	54,900	0	39,523	94,423	78,103
Alaska	8	93	0	2	103	411
Arizona	0	0	68	73	141	7,222
Arkansas	0	15,484	0	27,000	42,484	86,886
California	20,500	3,954	250	20,500	45,204	106,142
Colorado	3,490	1,885	0	600	5,975	9,360
Connecticut	0	1,689	0	0	1,689	3,624
Delaware	0	800	0	0	800	3,140
Florida	300	48,290	0	62,853	111,443	154,591
Georgia	0	56,735	0	91,727	148,462	176,480
Guam	0	23	0	0	23	134
Hawaii	0	8,075	0	0	8,075	3,728
Idaho	23,567	635	140	1,600	25,942	24,778
Illinois	0	5,870	0	0	5,870	8,905
Indiana	0	4,900	0	1,000	5,900	2,845
Iowa	0	1,343	0	0	1,343	2,318
Kansas	0	1,335	0	250	1,585	2,873
Kentucky	0	9,476	0	0	9,476	28,222
Louisiana	404	53,604	0	9,500	63,508	109,620
Maine	0	1,767	0	5,700	7,467	8,955
Maryland	0	2,569	0	0	2,569	3,501
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	214
Michigan	4,115	5,581	2,584	6,500	18,780	30,952
Minnesota	3,714	15,184	0	1,352	20,250	41,561
Mississippi	18,311	63,071	0	0	81,382	150,894
Missouri	0	10,776	0	0	10,776	10,087
Montana	0	953	0	540	1,493	21,305
Nebraska	2,709	3,200	37	232	6,178	7,619
Nevada	0	71	0	0	71	645
New Hampshire	0	803	0	0	803	888
New Jersey	0	812	0	0	812	792
New Mexico	1,163	0	72	26	1,261	4,044
New York	0	7,086	0	0	7,086	8,118
North Carolina	0	42,832	0	47,695	90,527	140,676
North Dakota	0	1,402	2,000	0	3,402	264
Ohio	0	7,148	0	250	7,398	7,817
Oklahoma	0	4,453	0	38,900	43,353	52,471
Oregon	12,622	30,000	0	57,410	100,032	256,432
Pennsylvania	0	6,425	3,500	60,000	69,925	23,705
Puerto Rico	60	976	0	0	1,036	671
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	282
South Carolina	0	35,734	0	8,645	44,379	109,127
South Dakota	0	1,065	535	1,375	2,975	1,092
Tennessee	0	14,807	0	0	14,807	28,527
Texas	0	29,000	0	46,000	75,000	152,311
Utah	0	100	0	0	100	1,286
Vermont	0	263	0	0	263	4,196
Virgin Islands	0	10	0	0	10	8
Virginia	0	59,175	0	10,258	69,433	92,798
Washington	35,562	23,900	43	56,795	116,300	153,219
West Virginia	0	3,394	46	1,281	4,721	11,728
Wisconsin	0	13,774	0	2,000	15,774	35,579
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	5,119
Total	126,525	655,422	9,275	599,587	1,390,809	2,176,265

Table 11

**Wildfires on State and Private Areas Protected Under
the Clark-McNary Act, Section 2
Calendar Year 1977¹**

State	Area protected	Man-caused fires	Man-caused fire
	Thousand acres	Number	area burned Acres
Alabama	25,029	8,495	256,809
Alaska	22,052	280	47,786
Arizona	18,328	210	5,644
Arkansas	20,698	4,388	85,454
California	33,284	9,610	165,200
Colorado	11,945	730	6,483
Connecticut	2,390	1,170	2,964
Delaware	557	53	550
Florida	26,243	11,067	230,719
Georgia	27,279	15,143	79,603
Hawaii	3,306	888	6,495
Idaho	7,127	724	9,884
Illinois	8,453	314	6,940
Indiana	7,328	356	3,678
Iowa	7,612	2,040	14,435
Kansas	19,792	1,746	61,584
Kentucky	17,275	3,487	94,550
Louisiana	20,939	6,991	93,621
Maine	17,743	975	10,127
Maryland	3,700	806	5,060
Massachusetts	3,581	8,922	12,026
Michigan	19,675	1,433	12,109
Minnesota	22,830	1,801	180,854
Mississippi	19,858	8,620	115,747
Missouri	15,696	3,579	34,800
Montana	18,326	499	7,554
Nebraska	27,154	1,763	13,015
Nevada	8,777	186	3,773
New Hampshire	4,631	1,087	623
New Jersey	2,705	2,306	39,387
New Mexico	40,199	349	26,336
New York	16,958	895	7,016
North Carolina	20,819	5,447	39,686
North Dakota	228	7	118
Ohio	5,823	1,073	4,348
Oklahoma	5,007	1,726	67,465
Oregon	13,099	1,182	4,971
Pennsylvania	19,541	1,628	10,403
Rhode Island	512	713	794
South Carolina	13,289	7,989	32,664
South Dakota	25,816	535	6,952
Tennessee	12,478	6,662	75,268
Texas	22,123	2,870	43,790
Utah	14,724	408	6,045
Vermont	4,638	320	451
Virginia	18,595	4,405	11,476
Washington	13,177	1,142	9,936
West Virginia	12,833	2,504	44,647
Wisconsin	18,898	1,861	48,806
Wyoming	25,540	571	16,269
Total	748,692	141,956	2,094,915

¹ FY 1978 figures not available.

Table 12

Young Adult Conservation Corps
Program Summary
Fiscal Year 1978

	Appraised value of work accomplished	Person-years of work	Enrollee on-board strength, Sept. 30, 1978
Northeastern Area	305,832	23.41	38
Southeastern Area	705,892	57.13	103
Regions:			
1. Northern	1,518,161	180.13	318
2. Rocky Mountain	3,412,775	267.10	577
3. Southwestern	4,918,552	421.40	668
4. Intermountain	4,086,718	205.68	371
5. California	9,253,183	839.15	1,378
6. Pacific Northwest	9,055,320	740.12	1,135
8. Southern	11,651,580	1,005.31	1,569
9. Eastern	8,496,016	1,015.80	1,618
10. Alaska	4,944,345	240.78	443
Research units:			
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	267,455	29.96	45
North Central Forest Experiment Station	454,843	46.37	70
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station	161,982	32.77	50
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	420,657	27.78	37
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	420,746	30.15	39
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	169,798	17.42	31
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station	520,616	62.43	92
Southern Forest Experiment Station	430,290	36.05	48
Institute of Tropical Forestry	N/A	N/A	
Forest Products Laboratory	N/A	N/A	
Washington Office	10,176	1.22	14
Forest Service Totals	61,204,927	5,280.16	8,644
Soil Conservation Service	N/A	N/A	52
Total	61,204,927	5,280.16	8,696

Table 13

Job Corps Program Summary
Fiscal Year 1978

	Appraised value of work accomplished	Number of participants	Person-years of work
Northeastern Area	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southeastern Area	N/A	N/A	N/A
Regions:			
1. Northern	\$1,654,700	896	448
2. Rocky Mountain	1,543,650	784	392
3. Southwestern	N/A	N/A	N/A
4. Intermountain	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. California	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. Pacific Northwest	2,302,225	1,742	871
8. Southern	4,992,995	2,674	1,337
9. Eastern	1,080,085	870	435
10. Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A
Research units	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	\$11,573,655	6,966	3,483

NA = not applicable.

Table 14

**Youth Conservation Corps
Program Summary
Fiscal Year 1978¹**

	Number of participants ²	Person-weeks of participation	Minority participation (percent)
Northeastern Area	21	160	0
Southeastern Area	0	0	0
Regions:			
1. Northern	927	7,054	81
2. Rocky Mountain	743	5,530	151
3. Southwestern	1,105	8,145	117
4. Intermountain	1,058	7,806	97
5. California	1,665	11,030	106
6. Pacific Northwest	936	7,386	212
8. Southern	3,606	25,857	127
9. Eastern	3,773	23,214	99
10. Alaska	284	1,502	141
Research units:			
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	34	234	200
North Central Forest Experiment Station	0	0	0
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station	0	0	0
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	0	0	0
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	0	0	0
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station	0	0	0
Southern Forest Experiment Station	30	231	91
Institute of Tropical Forestry	0	0	0
Forest Products Laboratory	0	0	0
Total	14,192	98,237	193 (average)

¹ Forest Service only. Does not include Department of the Interior or State grants. Value of work accomplished not yet available.

² Estimated figures based upon semi-final printout 10/07/78.

Table 15

Senior Community Service Employment Program Summary
Fiscal Year 1978¹

	Appraised value of work accomplished	Number of participants	Person-years of work
Northeastern Area	0	0	0
Southeastern Area	0	0	0
Regions:			
1. Northern	\$ 307,630	112	53.23
2. Rocky Mountain	489,073	169	67.94
3. Southwestern	912,491	222	112.56
4. Intermountain	997,546	284	167.60
5. California	1,778,251	480	254.45
6. Pacific Northwest	832,889	273	111.54
8. Southern	4,961,889	1,228	777.79
9. Eastern	1,974,911	650	337.07
10. Alaska	0	0	0
Research units:			
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	0	0	0
North Central Forest Experiment Station	0	0	0
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station	0	0	0
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	24,135	7	2.50
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	0	0	0
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station	0	0	0
Southern Forest Experiment Station	2,100	5	.3
Forest Products Laboratory	0	0	0
Washington office	0	0	0
Total	12,280,915	3,430	1,884.98

¹ Reports received as of January 10, 1979.

Table 16

Volunteers in the National Forests
Program Summary
Fiscal Year 1978¹

	Appraised value of work accomplished	Number of participants	Person-years of work
Northeastern Area	0	0	0
Southeastern Area	20,000	1	.25
Regions:			
1. Northern	\$ 129,738	253	16.04
2. Rocky Mountain	278,793	911	38.72
3. Southwestern	378,405	396	49.28
4. Intermountain	339,108	1,342	43.04
5. California	645,474	1,850	115.77
6. Pacific Northwest	562,122	1,429	62.77
8. Southern	275,584	373	31.32
9. Eastern	104,281	167	16.00
10. Alaska	48,893	34	6.00
Research units:			
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	24,858	7	5.50
North Central Forest Experiment Station	65,534.20	26	6.16
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station	2,000	1	2.50
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	45,796	66	3.00
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	40,000	29	4.00
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	5,910	10	1.00
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station	32,675.23	23	2.44
Southern Forest Experiment Station	0	0	0
Forest Products Laboratory	0	0	0
Washington office	9,000	12	3.10
Total	3,008,171.43	6,930	406.89

¹ Reports received as of January 10, 1979.